

Application No.: 10/629,152

Docket No.: JCLA11065

REMARKS

This is a full and timely response to the outstanding nonfinal Office Action mailed Nov. 02, 2005. Applicant submits that appropriate correction to claim 15 for overcoming the 112 rejection thereto has been respectfully made as required by the Examiner, supports to which can be found in claim 7, as originally filed, while no new matter entered. Reconsideration and allowance of the application and presently pending claims 1-4, 6-11, 13, 14 and 16, as previously presented and claim 15, as currently amended, are respectfully requested.

Present Status of the Application

The Office Action rejected claim 15 under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. The Office Action rejected claims 1, 6-9, 13 and 14 under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Ogasawara US Patent 6,513,915. The Office Action rejected claims 2, 3, 10, and 11 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ogasawara US Patent 6,513,915 in view of Winder et al., US 6,133,832.

Claim Rejection Under 35 U.S.C. 112

The Office Action rejected claim 15 under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

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In response to the rejection to claim 15 under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention, appropriate correction to claim 15 for overcoming the 112 rejection thereto has been respectfully made as required by the Examiner, supports to which can be found in claim 7, as originally filed, while no new matter entered. As such, Applicant submits that claim 15 is now in condition for allowance.

Claim Rejection Under 35 U.S.C. 102(e)

The Office Action rejected claims 1, 6-9, 13 and 14 under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Ogasawara US Patent 6,513,915.

In response to the rejection to claims 1, 6-9, 13 and 14 under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Ogasawara US Patent 6,513,915, Applicants hereby otherwise traverse the rejection and submit that the present invention as set forth in claims 1 and 8 are neither taught, disclosed, nor suggested by Ogasawara '915, or any of the other cited references, taken alone or in combination.

With respect to claim 1, as originally filed, recites in part:

A contactless radio frequency **magnetic field data transmission** card, for transceiving a message with a radio frequency (RF) **magnetic field identification** reader, comprising:

... a **magnetic field identification** chip, coupled to the antenna module and the micro processing unit, for converting the message into a **magnetic field signal** and then transmitting the **magnetic field**

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signal through the antenna module, and converting a **magnetic field signal** received by the antenna module into the message. (Emphasis added.)

Applicants submit that such a contactless radio frequency magnetic field data transmission card, as set forth in claim 1, is neither taught, disclosed, nor suggested by Ogasawara US Patent 6,513,915 or any of the other cited references, taken alone or in combination.

Ogasawara '915 teaches that the customer ID card 10 might be nothing more than a radio frequency (RF) tag that comprises a semi-conductor integrated circuit chip having logic, memory and radio frequency sub-circuit components. However, Ogasawara '915 fails to disclose, teach or suggest a magnetic field identification chip, as set forth in claim 1. As well known by those with ordinary skill in the art, a magnetic field identification chip (MFID chip) is used in all areas of automatic data capture allowing contactless identification of objects using magnetic field.

http://www.winbond-usa.com/products/winbond_products/pdfs/MFID%20&%20RF/W55MID50.pdf

Apparently, a semi-conductor integrated circuit chip, as set forth in Ogasawara '915, is not an evidence for anticipating an MFID chip, because most semi-conductor integrated circuit chip work without any magnetic field functionally involved. In a similar manner, Ogasawara '915 fails to disclose, teach or suggest using such an **MFID chip** for converting the message into a **magnetic field signal** and then transmitting the **magnetic field signal** ... converting a **magnetic field signal** ..., as set forth in claim 1. (Emphasis added.) Therefore, claim 1 as originally filed

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should not be considered as being anticipated by Ogasawara '915 or any of the other cited references, taken alone or in combination, and thus should be allowable.

Similarly, claim 8, as originally filed, recites:

A contactless radio frequency magnetic field data transmission system, comprising:
a radio frequency magnetic identification reader, having a magnetic identification chip for transceiving a magnetic field signal; and
a contactless radio frequency magnetic field data transmission card, having a magnetic identification chip for transceiving the magnetic field signal, wherein a message is transmitted between the radio frequency magnetic identification reader and the contactless radio frequency magnetic field data transmission card according to a transmission protocol.

According to the reasons as discussed above addressed to the allowable claim 1, Ogasawara '915 fails to disclose, teach or suggest a MFID chip, as set forth in claim 8. Therefore, claim 8 is submitted new, unobvious over Ogasawara '915, or any of the other cited references, taken alone or in combination, and thus should be allowable.

If independent claim 1 is allowable over the prior art of record, then its dependent claims 1-4, 6, and 7 are allowable as a matter of law, because these dependent claims contain all features of their respective independent claim 1. *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071 (Fed. Cir. 1988).

If independent claim 8 is allowable over the prior art of record, then its dependent claims 9-11, 13, 14-16 are allowable as a matter of law, because these dependent claims contain all features of their respective independent claim 1. *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071 (Fed. Cir. 1988).

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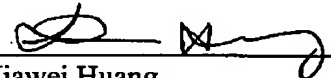
CONCLUSION

For at least the foregoing reasons, it is believed that the pending claims 1-4, 6-11 and 13-16 are in proper condition for allowance and an action to such effect is earnestly solicited. If the Examiner believes that a telephone conference would expedite the examination of the above-identified patent application, the Examiner is invited to call the undersigned.

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Respectfully submitted,
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